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College and School News

J. N. Freeman, head of the Department of Agriculture and assistant professor at **Lincoln University** (Mo.), has been appointed a Junior Agricultural Specialist to promote the sale of war bonds and stamps. He will travel among Negro farmers in central and southeast Missouri.

Saint Augustine's College has been rated Class A by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, being the only college raised to Class A rating this year.

The college observed the 75th anniversary of its opening with a celebration January 9 and 10. Participating in the program were the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, D.D., presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in the U.S.A., and Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in Negro education of the U.S. Office of Education. The college began with four pupils in an old Army barracks in 1868.

In opening the 1943 joint session of the legislature on January 5, 1943, Governor Walter F. Bacon of Delaware urged "The improvement of higher educational facilities for Negroes in Delaware. . . . To this end the accreditation of **Delaware State College for Colored Students** to meet the Middle States Association requirements should be one immediate objective and the post-war establishment of properly equipped central high schools in each of the lower counties should be another."

Delaware State is planning to award college credits to students entering the armed forces.

Branch No. 7 of the Army Administration Schools was officially opened on January 2 at **Atlanta University.** Its purpose is to train enlisted men of the arms and services with the Army Air Forces in basic administration with the mission of developing able administrators capable of functioning with a minimum of supervision.

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Several defense courses are to be made available to **Shaw University** students as part of the regular curriculum and under the special supervision of the EMTC. Classes in personnel administration and office management have already started while courses in microbiology and chemistry are planned. In charge of the war training work is Prof. George Snowden of the economics department.

Dr. Robert R. Taylor, director of industries and vice-president of **Tuskegee Institute,** passed away in December. He joined the Tuskegee faculty in 1892, and gave 41 years of loyal service to the Institute. He directed most of the permanent construction at Tuskegee and instituted the program of industrial training at the Booker T. Washington Institute in Liberia. He was 74.

Dr. George W. Carver, world famed scientist, passed away January 5, mourned by everybody from President Roosevelt down. The nation's press was filled with editorial eulogies.

Jefferson D. Davis has been appointed supervisor of the war training course at **Hampton Institute.** He came to Hampton in September as assistant professor of trade chemistry and physics. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Lincoln University (Pa.) and Harvard University. He also studied at Columbia University and New York's Cooper Union. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Harvard Engineering Society.

Sixteen members of Hampton's student body appear in the 1942-3 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges."

William Shands Meacham, associate editor of the **Richmond Times-Dispatch,** and a member of the Hampton Institute board of trustees, delivered the Founder's Day address at the Institute on January 31.

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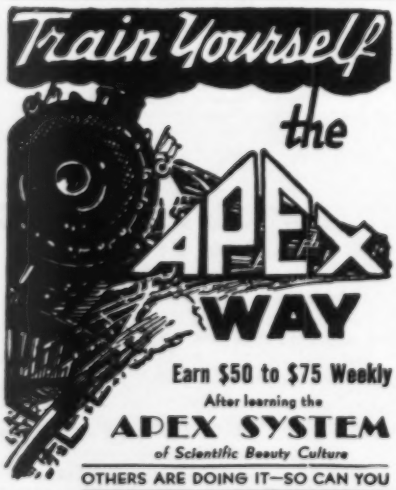

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The Month

War: Dorie Miller, Pearl Harbor hero, home on leave one year after Japanese attack on Hawaiian Islands.

First Officers' Candidate School for Negro soldiers in Army Air Forces Technical Training Command opened, January 15, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Military authorities rule Dallas, Texas, off limits for Negro soldiers, 70 of whom have been jailed, as result of disturbance at Negro cafe.

Clarence M. Davenport and Robert Tresville, West Point graduates at January 19 exercises, the latter commissioned in Army Air Forces.

Maritime Commission announces second Liberty ship to be named for a Negro, this time "The George Washington Carver."

At newly organized U. S. officers' training school in England, 13 Negro non-coms attend classes with white fellow-students.

Col. Frederick von Kimble, commandant of Tuskegee Army Air Force school and instigator of sundry jim crow policies at the base, to be moved to Macon, Georgia.

Labor: Vultee Aircraft, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee, ends discrimination against Negro workers following directions issued by President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Jobs for Negro workers open at Firestone Rubber Company plants.

Wayne county council of CIO, made up of delegates from all CIO locals in Detroit area, elected Hodges Mason its first Negro vice president.

Committee on Racial Discrimination of CIO, in statement issued January 16, brands discrimination against Negroes as serious drag on manpower mobilization.

Politics: Rep. William L. Dawson (Chicago) sworn in as member of seventy-eight Congress, January 4.

Education: Dr. Charles S. Johnson appointed head of newly organized Fisk Institute of Social Research.

Hunter college, New York City, institutes course in Negro culture, to be taught by Adelaide Cromwell, first Negro instructor on faculty.

Poets Countee Cullen and Langston Hughes lecturers at New York's School for Democracy.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune resigns as president of Bethune-Cookman college.

Church: First African Baptist church and First Bryan Baptist church, Savannah, Ga., marked their 155th anniversaries in January.

Father Divine's $107,540 Hotel Brigantine, Atlantic City, taken over by government for duration of war.

Books: Poems by Georgia Douglass Johnson, Francis Foster and Simeon Booker appear in anthology, *Muse of 1942*, released in January.

Crime: Jackson, Mississippi, Federal grand jury indicts five men, one a deputy sheriff, for Laurel, Mississippi, lynching on October 17, 1942.

Ku Klux Klan circulars make appearance in Chicago as well as Tennessee.

Five members of Ethiopian Pacific Movement, New York, sentenced to prison terms for sedition. Four of five first Negroes convicted of the crime.

Arts: Unsegregated Constitution Hall concert of Marian Anderson, under auspices of DAR for China Relief, in Washington, D. C., January 7, follows presentation to government of mural depicting Easter, 1939 concert in which DAR refused singer use of the hall.

"Porgy and Bess" closed successful road tour, January 16.

Bill Robinson, injured in bowling accident, reportedly on road to recovery.

Women: Four Negro WAACs promoted to rank of First Officers; Charity E. Adams, Frances C. Alexander, Natalie F. Donaldson and Harriet M. West. Thirty-one upgraded to Second Officers' ratings.

Thomasina Walker Johnson, AKA sorority member, named chairman of committee on nation's registration of women, part of a conference of national women's organizations.

Color Line: Suits for $40,000 damages filed against Southern Railway and Washington (D.C.) Terminal companies by Dr. Virginia Alexander and Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, of Philadelphia, for refusal of service in dining cars.

National non-violent civil disobedience campaign threatened by A. Philip Randolph, head of March on Washington Movement, as protest against jim crow.

Achievements: 19-year-old J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., awarded degree of doctor of philosophy by University of Chicago.

Dr. Alain Locke now editorial staff member of *Survey Graphic*.

1942 Brith Sholom Annual Award given Marian Anderson by the Jewish organization.

Deaths: Famed scientist George Washington Carver dead, at Tuskegee institute, January 5, after lingering illness.

John Borican, athlete, succumbs to unknown ailment, December 22.

Widow of Tuskegee's second president, Mrs. Jennie Dee Moton died, December 30, at Hampton Institute, Virginia.

Social: Feted with dinner at New York's Hotel Commodore, January 12, Captain Hugh Mulzac and crew of Liberty ship Booker Washington celebrated first voyage's successful end.

CONSTANCE H. CURTIS

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A Record of the Darker Races

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Volume 50, No. 2 *Whole Number 386*

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THE COVER

Lt. Chrystalee Maxwell is one of the 100 colored nurses on duty at Station Hospital No. 1 in Ft. Huachuca, Arizona, where the 93rd division is in training. We give her full name and address to save ourselves time and postage later, and to save the time and postage of the men who always write for addresses of our cover girls. Lt. Maxwell is a native of Salem, Ore., received her nurse training at General Hospital No. 2, Kansas City, Mo., and at the time of her enlistment was a graduate nurse in the Los Angeles General hospital. She is one of the ten nurses at Huachuca awaiting orders for overseas duty.

•

NEXT MONTH

S. Chandrasekhar has written for the March number an informative article entitled, "Indian Immigration to America."

"More Anent the Negro Press," a rebuttal of the argument in the Warren Brown article on the Negro press, is contributed by Reid E. Jackson.

A condensed version of some of the editor's observations on his Pacific Coast tour will also be in the March number. Another feature will be an analysis of the recently-published statement of Southern Negro leaders issued as a result of the Durham, N. C., conference.

•

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Arthur B. Spingarn is president of the NAACP, and for 27 years was chairman of its national legal committee. He has one of the largest private collections of books by Negro authors in the United States, including works by foreign Negroes.

United Nations No. 1 Man in French Equatorial Africa

Portrait by Anne Lee (from a photograph)

HON. FELIX ÉBOUÉ, governor of French Equatorial Africa, was the first and only French administrator in Africa to declare against Germany and Vichy and for full support of the United Nations. He has been the key man in the African plans of the Allies, but because of his color he had been overlooked by American newspapers

Editorials

Hastie Resigns

CONFIRMATION of the worsening conditions affecting Negroes in the army is seen in the resignation of Judge William H. Hastie on January 31 as civilian aide to the Secretary of War. Judge Hastie, in the bare announcement that he would resign as of January 31, promised a statement to the public after his resignation has taken effect, but the general outlines of that statement can be guessed in advance.

The truth of the matter is that Hastie has been able to do little or nothing to correct obvious and glaring mistreatment of Negroes in the army. He has received thousands of complaints and has made careful personal observations. After judicial consideration he has made recommendations for improvements. Nothing has happened. The unsubstantiated but widely-believed story is that not only did the War department officially ignore the Hastie recommendations, but it set up another committee to deal with the Negro in the army. The procedures recommended by this committee were adopted without consulting Hastie.

The War department was under no misapprehension when it accepted the services of Judge Hastie in October, 1940. He declared then his opposition not only to discrimination, but to segregation in the army. He announced that he would do what he could to eliminate both. He has made several speeches during his incumbency, and given several newspaper interviews reiterating these views.

The conclusion is inescapable that he found he could do nothing to achieve his desires and the desires of millions of members of his race. The brutal treatment of Negro soldiers by southern communities has continued. They have been beaten, intimidated, humiliated, shot and killed. The old formula (which has never been true) that white southern officers "know best" how to handle Negro troops has been followed, with the result that within army posts, as well as without them, Negro soldiers have had to submit to conditions and philosophies little removed from pre-Civil war days. Thousands of young Negroes from northern and western states who have grown up in this past quarter century in atmospheres where they had some civil rights and standing as men and citizens have been sent to training camps in the Deep South where in a few short weeks their spirits have been broken, and they have come almost to the point of mutiny.

The Negroes in the air force have formed a separate chapter in this dismal history. Our boys were shunted off to a Jim Crow training base at Tuskegee Institute and restricted to one type of flying. The town of Tuskegee, despite the fifty years of the spirit of Booker T. Washington and his great school, demanded and got from the War department humiliating restrictions upon these young men. Tuskegee civilian police cursed them and beat them and made the army take away their sidearms. Moreover, Colonel Kimble, the commanding officer, who lived in the town, yielded completely to the town pattern and enforced galling segregation on the men at the air base.

Today, a year and five months after the beginning of pilot training, not a single one of our fliers is in combat service, although from time to time, announcement is made that numbers of them have been graduated and have received their wings. There is not a Negro bombardier, navigator, bomber pilot, or aerial gunner in the whole air force.

Is it any wonder that this got to be too much for Hastie? If we from the outside have seen this much, what must he have seen from the inside? It is true that we are in a war, and that all of us must make sacrifies to win; but the conditions under which Negroes are asked to serve are over and beyond any normal "sacrifice." They are intolerable. The Hastie resignation, if the War department is not too blind to realize it, is the red flag warning that the ice is too thin and that something will have to be done.

FEPC—the Front Against the Negro

SUDDEN and summary cancellation by Paul V. McNutt of the scheduled hearings by the FEPC into charges of racial discrimination on the railroads drives home the point emphasized by the NAACP and other organizations last August when the committee was transferred to the War Manpower Commission: that its wings would be clipped and its usefulness seriously impaired if not destroyed.

No hint that it was to be forbidden to hold the railroad hearings was given the committee by the White House or Chairman McNutt. Data were collected, special counsel retained, witnesses invited, and a date set. Out of a blue sky came the order to postpone the hearings indefinitely.

A flood of protests from both the CIO and AFL, as well as from Negroes and liberal organizations cascaded upon McNutt and the White House. Mr. Roosevelt was at Casablanca, but his secretariat and Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman of the FEPC, are said to have agreed upon the postponement, with the order coming from the White House.

In the midst of the hullabaloo, MacLean resigned and eased himself into another job as adviser on Negroes to the Navy department, taking a leave of absence as president of Hampton Institute, Va. A meeting of the committee in Washington the last week in January produced nothing except a vague statement that McNutt assured the committee he would consider its recommendation that the railroad hearings be rescheduled and held.

The demand of the country is for the hearings to be held, not only because the railroads are notorious for their discriminations against Negro workers, but because the Negro population, already skeptical and bitter, must not be completely disillusioned in the midst of a war for the Four Freedoms.

It is generally recognized, however, that the cancellation of the hearings is not an isolated thrust at the Negro alone, or at the particular item of railroad discrimination. It is one of the moves of the reactionary bloc against the Negro and all the progressive policies of the Roosevelt administration. This bloc is out to "get" labor, to wreck the agricultural programs that have aided the tenant farmer and sharecropper, and to wipe out every advance made by Negroes on every front in the past ten years. It is heartening, therefore, to see that labor, especially, recognizes the attack for what it is, and has come to the aid of the Negro. On our side, we would do well to be watchful of all attacks upon organized labor and resist them to the fullest extent.

Carver

DR. George Washington Carver, who died January 5 at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., rose from slavery to be one of the foremost agricultural chemists in the world. From his laboratory came hundreds of new items useful to mankind, manufactured from the products and the actual soil of the Southland which Dr. Carver loved. His life was an honor to his people and a benefit to his section and his country.

Nurses Go to War

By Roy Wilkins

Lt. Margaret Key poses with an ambulance at Ft. Huachuca

IT is no secret, at this late date, that women have gone to war as well as men. The WAACS, the WAVES, and now the SPARS are new to our armed forces, but the nurses have always been with our fighting men. They have attended the wounded and comforted the men behind the lines, and, often, as in the last-ditch fight at Bataan and Corregidor, have shared danger and privation with the troops in front line positions.

Until this war, Negro nurses had no big opportunity to serve their country in the armed forces. In the first World War, through some policy of officialdom, only 18 of them were finally called about a month before the Armistice, but today nearly 200 young colored women, trained graduate nurses from recognized schools and hospitals, are proudly wearing the uniforms of Army nurses, and bearing with dignity the bars of their rank of first and second lieutenant.

Of the number now in service, more than half are on duty at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in Station Hospital No. 1, under the direction of First Lieutenant Susan E. Freeman, principal chief nurse. A round 100 girls and women from all sections of the country are at this hospital, doing their routine jobs and fretting (some of them) because they have not been called for overseas duty. Where the troops are, they want to be and they make no secret of their wish to share the dangers of American soldiers wherever they may be stationed.

Station Hospital No. 1, served by these nurses, is in charge of Lt. Col. Midian O. Bousfield of Chicago who has a good staff and the finest of equipment. In the short time the hospital has been operating it has won the respect not only of the whole post, from the commanding general on down, but of the army medical men in the entire corps area. Difficult cases in the area, which formerly were sent to other hospitals, are frequently sent to Huachuca. Some hint of what has been accomplished can be gathered from the remark of Colonel Edwin N. Hardy, post commander, a veteran soldier in the regular army tradition. Said he:

"We are building first of all here at Huachuca a fine group of fighting men. That is our main job—to build soldiers. But, in addition, I think we are doing some things that will make for better conditions after the war. Some of us who have known the Negro are learning to know him on a level we never knew before, and he is learning more about us. It is bound to benefit all of us."

By now it is common knowledge that the hospital at Fort Huachuca, manned throughout by Negro personnel, was set up in the heat of considerable controversy in Negro medical circles. But war department plans called for the activating of the 93rd all-Negro (except

higher officers) division at Ft. Huachuca and a hospital had to be set up for that many men. The medical staff was secured, the hospital equipped, and the personnel moved into a location far from the densely populated centers where most of them had been accustomed to living.

First Nurses Arrive

The nurses, asking no odds and obeying their assignments faithfully, found their way to this training station in the mountains of Southern Arizona. They found a task before them faced by few nurses, but, in the words of Lt. Freeman, they plunged right in and have been working ever since:

"Five of us were transferred here from Ft. Bragg, N.C.," she said, "and five from Camp Livingstone, La. One nurse, Lee M. Aiken, was on duty when we arrived in July, 1942. That made eleven of us—and the hospital had 700 patients! But we plunged right in and worked like beavers. The situation, you might say, is well in hand today, but, of course, it is never perfect. These, are good girls, well-trained, and some of them have had excellent experience in hospitals of large bed capacity, and with modern facilities. Whatever we have been able to do in this six months has been due in large measure to their skill, their devotion to duty, and their determination to have as fine a hospital as Uncle Sam has in his entire Army."

But in talking to Lt. Freeman one gets the impression that a lot of credit should go to the little boss of the nurses. Susan Freeman is a small, quiet person who is as busy as a buzz-saw, and who knows her hospitals. She was born and reared in the little town of Stratford, Conn., and her experience includes a turn as head nurse and superintendent at Freedmen's hospital in Washington, D. C.

She went into the Army as a nurse in April, 1941, and served at Camp Livingstone, La., until her promotion to be first lieutenant in June, 1942. She does not talk about that promotion, but the story is that not a little commotion was created at Livingstone because she was the first nurse on the post to be made a first lieutenant, and a "situation" existed for a few days until the promotion of a white nurse came through.

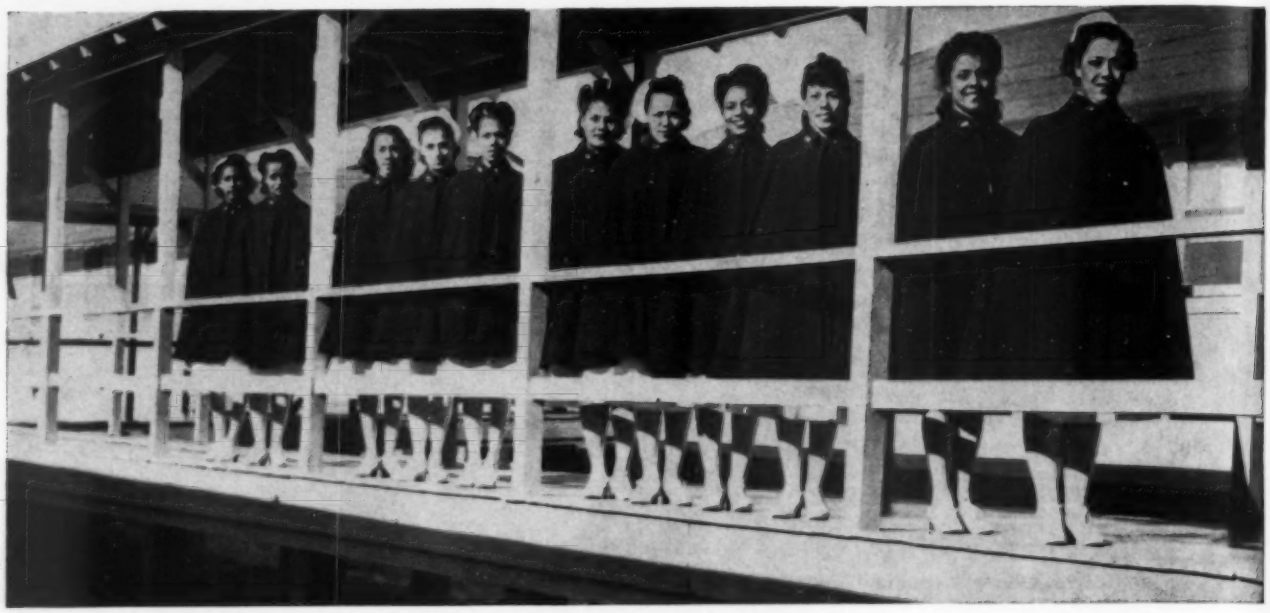
Lt. Freeman, like a good soldier and a good nurse, talks not of what has been, but of the task ahead. She is one of the three Negro first lieutenants in the whole army, the others being Lts. Mary L.

Lucky soldier—Lt. Maxwell swabs his throat

Lt. Bessie O. Hart
Steelton, Pa.

Signal Corps
Lt. Susan E. Freeman, Principal Chief Nurse, Station Hospital No. 1, Fort Huachuca, Arizona

Lt. Ollie Lucas
Pittsburgh, Pa.



Some of the nurses at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Left to right: Bernice Batchelor, Los Angeles, Cal.; Margaret A. Key, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bessie O. Hart, Steelton, Pa.; Ellen L. Robinson, Hackensack, N. J.; Joan Hamilton, St. Louis, Mo.; Dorothy Branker, Bronx, N. Y.; Lillian Miller, Richmond Heights, Mo.; Elena Townsend, Glen Cove, N. Y.; Olive Lucas, Meadville, Pa.; Chrystalee Maxwell, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mary G. Tyler, St. Louis, Mo.

Petty and Della Raney, the latter being the very first to be promoted. Like Lt. Freeman, Lt. Petty has had plenty of hospital experience. She is a native of Seattle, Wash., but lived in Chicago for many years. She was chief nurse at Freedman's hospital and joined the army in September, 1941. From Ft. Bragg she was sent to the Tuskegee air base hospital, and then returned to Bragg for a course in mess management. Upon her promotion, she was assigned to Huachuca.

Many States are Represented

The nurses—all second lieutenants—like their superior officers, come from all over the country. It is not possible to give the home towns of 100 nurses, but they have been graduated from such training schools as Kansas City, Mo., General hospital, No. 2, which has more graduates at Huachuca than any other single institution; Provident, Chicago; Provident, Baltimore; Lincoln and Harlem, New York City; Grady, Atlanta; Homer G. Phillips, St. Louis; Freedmen's, Washington, D. C.; Mercy, Philadelphia; and Hampton, Hampton Institute, Va.

Some of the girls have come from public health work, some from private nursing, and some from work in small and large hospitals. A typical cross-section includes Lt. Birdie E. Brown, well known in New York as supervisor at Harlem hospital for about eight years; Lt. Louise S. Brown, who did public health work in Gary, Ind.; Lt. Bessie Parker Evans, supervisor of obstetrics at Kansas City General No. 2; Lt. Mary Lee Wilkins, public health work at Ft. Worth, Tex.; and Lt. Chrystalee Maxwell, staff nurse at Los Angeles General.

In addition to the usual duties on the wards and in the special departments of the hospital, they have classes in x-ray, physical therapy, anaesthesia, and chemical warfare.

And since they are in the army, they drill. Twice a week, regularly, they go through their paces on a small parade ground near their mess hall. The day this reporter was lucky enough to have luncheon with nearly 100 women at their noon mess, the nurses were to spend an hour or so drilling in preparation for the Pearl Harbor parade on December 7 at the post.

The spirit of these women in far-off Arizona is the same as the spirit of their fellow nurses in other posts: a desire to serve their country and their men by delivering a first-class nursing job. At the time of this interview (Dec. 4) Camp Livingstone had 22 colored nurses; Ft. Bragg 24, and Tuskegee 14, and recruiting is going on.

Ten nurses are on a keen edge to go abroad. They have received their first orders for overseas duty and are awaiting their second. They include Principal Chief Nurse Freeman; and Lts. Eva C. Boggess, Waco, Tex.; Chrystalee Maxwell, Los Angeles, Calif.; Phloy Frierson, Raeford, N. C.; Roby Gill, Beaumont, Tex.; Ellen L. Robinson, Hackensack, N. J.; Winona Hibbler, Vallejo, Calif.; Thelma E. Calloway, Haddonfield, N. J.; Zola Mae Lang, Chicago, Ill.; and Rose Elliott, Philadelphia, Pa.

These girls never read about a transport sailing or a convoy arriving, or about other army nurses at the front without fretting a little about not being "over there." Said Lt. Maxwell:

"When I signed up in Los Angeles I asked for overseas duty. I think if our boys can go to the ends of the earth to fight, we should go along and do what we can to make it easier for them. The sooner they send me the better I will feel."

It seems unnecessary to add, especially in view of the pictures accompanying this piece, that "our boys" will feel better, too, the minute these clear-eyed, efficient young women step off a boat somewhere on the other side of the world.

Buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Books by Negro Authors in 1942

By Arthur B. Spingarn

AS in the annual resumes of books heretofore published in THE CRISIS, the present list notices all the works in English written by Negroes and published during the year 1942 which have come to the attention of the compiler. It also includes a few works published in 1941 which reached him too late to be included in last year's list. It is necessarily incomplete and, as in previous years, omits mention of works by Negroes living without the United States written in foreign languages, some of which are important and deserve extended reviews. No comments are made on books already reviewed in THE CRISIS (other than to indicate where such reviews are to be found) or the pamphlets listed under a separate alphabet.

(Note: All books listed below may be ordered from the CRISIS BOOKSHOP.

I. BOOKS

This annual summary covers books which have come to the attention of the compiler

ADAMS, ELIZABETH LAURA. Dark Symphony. New York, Sheed & Ward. 194 pp. $2.50.

This is the autobiography of a young convert to Catholicism; the first portion of the book is naive and tells of her childhood years, but the account of her conversion by reason of its evident sincerity holds the reader's interest.

BERRY, LLEWELLYN L. A Century of Missions of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 1840–1940. New York, Gutenberg Printing Co. 336 pp. $2.00.

A comprehensive survey of the missionary work during one hundred years of the A.M.E. Church written by its Secretary of Missions. Profusely illustrated.

BONTEMPS, ARNA and CONROY, JACK. The Fast Sooner Hound. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 28 pp. $1.75.

The story of a most remarkable dog and his owner that will be sure to delight all young children, written by the well known novelist and poet. Charmingly illustrated.

BROWN, STERLING A.; DAVIS, ARTHUR P., and LEE, ULYSSES. The Negro Caravan. Written by American Negroes. Selected and edited by Sterling A. Brown, Arthur P. Davis and Ulysses Lee. New York, The Dryden Press. 1082 pp. $4.25; school edition $3.25.

Reviewed in THE CRISIS for May, 1942 at page 171.

BUTLER, ALPHEUS. Sepia Vistas. New York, The Exposition Press. 64 pp. $2.00.

This ambitious volume of verse marks a distinct advance on its author's earlier book, "Make Way for Happiness." One of the poems in this collection won a prize in The New York World's Fair Anthology.

CAMPBELL, E. SIMMS. Cuties in Arms. Philadelphia, David McKay Company. Unpaged. $1.00.

A series of clever and amusing cartoons with accompanying witty captions by this well known artist. Your friends in the Armed Services will love it.

COBB, W. MONTAGUE. Index of the American Journal of Physical Anthropology. Volumes I-XXIV, 1918–1937. Two volumes. Mexico, D. F., Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia. 330 and 394 pp.

A carefully prepared systematic index of this Journal, which is the largest source of information in its field, indispensable for students of physical anthropology. Volume One lists original articles, notes and communications and Volume Two Literature.

COMMITTE ON AFRICA, THE WAR AND PEACE AIMS. The Atlantic Charter and Africa from an American standpoint. New York, The Committee. 164 pp. $.75.

An excellent statement on Africa and its present and future problems prepared by a committee made up of 28 white and twelve Negro members. It is just and forward looking, though inclined to be somewhat pro-British.

COLES, HOWARD W. The Cradle of Freedom. A History of the Negro in Rochester, Western New York and Canada. Vol. I. Rochester, Oxford Press. 164 pp.

Contains much local material not heretofore available; it is to be hoped that the promised second volume will be published in the near future.

CULLEN, COUNTEE. My Lives and How I Lost Them. By Christopher Cat in collaboration with Countee Cullen. Illustrated. New York, Harper & Brothers. 160 pp. $2.00.

In 1940 Countee Cullen's collaboration with this extraordinary feline resulted in a marvelous volume of verse; this year's has brought forth a volume of prose that accomplished the impossible—an even more enchanting book. We can only hope that Christopher had a hundred lives.

CUTHBERT, MARION VERA. Education and Marginality. A study of the Negro Woman College Graduate. New York. 166 pp.

A study, based on original research, of the Negro college woman, her relations to society in general and to her race in particular, together with the problems created by her college training. A sound piece of scholarship.

DYKES, EVA BEATRICE. The Negro in English Romantic Thought, or a Study of Sympathy for the Oppressed. Washington, The Association Publishers. 197 pp. $2.00.

An exhaustive and scholarly study of the sympathetic attitudes of English poets and prose writers of the Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Centuries toward the Negro.

DYSON, WALTER. Howard University, the Capstone of Negro Education. A History, 1867–1940. Washington, The Graduate School of Howard University. 553 pp. $4.00.

Dr. Dyson has written a fully documented history of Howard; it is invaluable as a factual record but it might have laid more emphasis on an interpretation of Howard's significance and destiny. Illustrated.

GOODWIN, RUBY BERKLEY. From My Kitchen Window. The Poems of Ruby Berkley Goodwin. New York, Wendell Malliett & Co. 66 pp. $1.50.

Margaret Widdemer in her introduction to this volume commends "the honest, fluency and warmth of feeling" of these verses and praises the "beautiful, acceptant and courageous character" of their author.

GRIMKE, FRANCIS J. The Works of Francis J. Grimke. Edited by Carter G. Woodson. Four Volumes. Washington, The Associated Publishers. 633, 604, 645 & 592 pp. $16.00.

The collected writings of one of America's foremost preachers and of a great champion of his race. In these four beautifully printed volumes are garnered a rich harvest gathered from sixty years of noble living and thinking. The first volume contains Dr. Grimke's Addresses, the second his Sermons, the third his Stray Thoughts and Meditations and the last volume is devoted to his correspondence which in itself is a picture of an era.

HOLLAR, CONSTANCE. Flaming June. Kingston, Jamaica, The New Dawn Press. 163 pp. 6sh.

The poems, now first collected, of one of Jamaica's most talented poets.

HORTON, V. P. OSWALD. (Editor) Chinese in the Caribbean, 1911–1941. Kingston, Jamaica. 154 pp. 3sh.

A copiously illustrated account of the achievements of Chinese in the Caribbean area, particularly in Jamaica.

HUGHES, LANGSTON. Shakespeare in Harlem. New York, Alfred A. Knopf. 124 pp. $2.50.

The present collection of poems is welcomed by all admirers of Langston Hughes after his long poetic silence. He calls it "a book of light verse," and though it contains some memorable poems the volume will not add materially to his already great and well deserved reputation.

HURSTON, ZORA NEALE. Dust Tracks on a Road. An autobiography. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company. 294 pp. $3.00.

A vivid and gusty account of Miss Hurston's life from her birth in a Negro town in Florida through her growth into a succesful novelist and a first rate anthropologist; it makes swell reading.

JACKSON, LUTHER PORTER. Free Negro Labor and Property Holding in Virginia, 1830–1860. New York, D. Appleton-Century Company. 270 pp. $3.75.

A scientific approach to a neglected field of Negro history, published under the auspices of the American Historical Society, which throws much new light on an hitherto neglected subject.

JENKINS, DEADERICK F. It was not—my World. A story in black and white that's different. Los Angeles, The Author. 104 pp. $1.00.

The author describes this work as "A novel to end all novels", but in fact he has written a treatise rather than a work of creative fiction.

JOHNSON, JOHN H. Harlem, the War and other Addresses. New York, Wendell Malliett & Co. 163 pp. $1.75.

Thirty sermons and addresses delivered in St. Martin's Church during the last fourteen years by its distinguished founder and rector.

LEE, GEORGE W. Beale St. Sundown. New York, House of Field, Inc. 176 pp. $2.00.

Nine short stories by the author of "Beale Street: Where the Blues Began", based on the folklore of that famous street.

LEWIS, JULIAN HERMAN. The Biology of the Negro. Chicago, University of Chicago Press. 433 pp. $5.00.

Reviewed in THE CRISIS for December 1942 at page 394.

LINDO, ARCHIE. (Compiler) The Year Book of the Poetry League of Jamaica, 1941. Kingston, Jamaica, The New Dawn Press. 68 pp. 2sh6d.

The third annual volume of Poetry League of Jamaica with an introduction by its president, J. E. Clare McFarlane.

LOCKE, ALAIN (with **Bernhard J. Stern**). When Peoples Meet. A Study in Race and Culture Contacts. New York, Progressive Education Association. XII—756 pp. $3.50; $2.50 for members.

An excellent compilation of almost a hundred extracts by seventy authorities on cultural contacts and conflicts, with fifteen illuminating summaries by Dr. Locke. We miss certain articles that we believe should have been included, but it is an indispensable book for all interested in the vital problems it raises.

LOGAN, RAYFORD W. The Operation of the Mandate System in Africa, 1919–1927. Washington, The Foundation Publishers. 50 pp. $.75.

A scholarly account of African mandates during the five years covered, with a valuable introduction on the problem of the mandate in the post-World War.

MALONEY, ARNOLD H. Amber Gold. New York, Wendell Malliett & Co. $3.00.

The autobiography of the Head of the Department of Pharmacology at Howard University.

MBADIWE, KINGSLEY OZUOMBA. British and Axis Aims in Africa. New York, Wendell Malliett & Co. 250 pp. $2.75.

A native African (educated in the United States) examines Africa in its relations to the imperialistic European nations and pleads eloquently and persuasively for an end to imperialism.

MICHEAUX, OSCAR. The Wind from Nowhere. New York, Bookly Supply Co. 423 pp. $3.00.

A tale of the Northeast by the author of "The Conquest", "The Forged Note" and "The Homesteader."

MURRAY, FLORENCE. The Negro Handbook. Compiled and Edited by Florence Murray. New York, Wendell, Malliett & Co. 269 pp. $3.00.

This book quite competently sets forth current factual information on many phases of Negro activities and accomplishments. Now that Dr. Monroe Work no longer issues "The Negro Yearbook", Miss Murray's work is an indispensable compendium which it is to be hoped will be forthcoming annually.

OWENS, Lt. DON B., Jr. Chemical Warfare Simplified.

A manual now in use as an Army handbook by a veteran of World War I.

POWELL, A. CLAYTON, Sr. Picketing Hell, a Fictitious Narrative. New York, Wendell Malliett & Co. 254 pp. $2.50.

A vitriolic attack, in fictional form, upon the clergy and the Church by one of the most successful Baptist ministers in America.

REDDING, J. SAUNDERS. No Day of Triumph. With an Introduction by Richard Wright. New York, Harper & Brothers. 342 pp. $3.00.

An unusually well written autobiography with an account of what its author saw while travelling in the South on a Rockefeller grant. Richard Wright predicts that "it will set the 'Talented Tenth' on fire with its anger" but in fact it contains little that is news to them and which the best of them are not already striving to remedy.

ROBINSON, E. A. Rays of Heavenly Light. Asheville, N. C., The Author. unpaged. $.75.

A Church of God Holiness Hymnal with an appendix of songs with music.

ROGERS, JOEL A. Sex and Race in the New World. A History of the White, Negro and Indian Miscegenation in the Two Americas. Illustrated. Vol. II. The New World. New York, J. A. Rogers Publications. 409 pp. $3.50.

The second volume of this well known lecturer and writer's exhaustive and monumental study of miscegenation in the Western Hemisphere. Fully illustrated. A short concluding volume is promised.

RUSSELL, CHARLES L. Light from the Talmud. New York, Block Publishing Company.

A learned work in classical Hebrew, written by a Bishop of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

SIMMONS, VIRGINIA. Whitecaps. Yellow Springs, Ohio. 79 pp. $1.50.

A volume of pensive and fragile verse largely concerned with her travels abroad, by the Dean of Students at Bennett College.

TARRY, ELLEN; Hezekiah Horton. Illustrated by Oliver Harrington. New York; The Viking Press. 39 pp. $1.00.

A story, by the author of "Janie Belle," about little Hezekiah and a red automobile which will delight younger children. Charmingly illustrated.

TATE, MERZE. The Disarmament Illusion. The Movement for a Limitation of Armaments to 1907. New York, Macmillan Company. 398 pp. $4.00.

A critical and historical analysis of the pre-World War attempts to limit armaments; comprehensively and objectively considered. Published under the auspices of the Bureau of International Research of Harvard University and Radcliffe College.

WALKER, MARGARET. For My People. With a Foreword by Stephen Vincent Benet. New Haven, Yale University Press. 58 pp. $2.00.

This is genuine poetry, restrained but replete with deep emotion and sincerity. The volume was deservedly chosen as winner of this year's competition for the Yale Series of Younger Poetry.

WASHINGTON, JOHN E. They knew Lincoln. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.75.

This interesting collection of history, biography, reminiscences and folk lore is the result of more than twenty years of labor and research by Dr. Washington and presents in a fascinating manner a human picture of the Negroes who were in intimate contact with Abraham Lincoln.

WILLIAMS, ERIC. The Negro in the Caribbean. Washington, The Associates in Negro Folk Education. 119 pp. $.50 in boards; $.25 in paper covers.

This important addition to the Bronze Booklet series, is a brilliant analysis and history of the cultural, economic and political status of the Negro in the Caribbean area, written by a native of Trinidad now a professor at Howard University.

II. PAMPHLETS

Among the pamphlets published in 1942, the following may be noted:

BROWN, EARL and LEIGHTON, GEORGE R. The Negro and the War. New York.

CHARLES, CHARLES V. Optimism and Frustration in the American Negro. Washington.

CHIBAMBO, Y. M. My Ngoni of Nyasaland. London.

THE C.I.O. and the Negro Worker together For Victory. Washington.

COBB, W. MONTAGUE. Physical Anthropology of the American Negro. 111 pp. Philadelphia.

CROSSWAITH, FRANK and LEWIS, ALFRED BAKER. Discrimination, Incorporated, New York.

CROSSWAITH, FRANK and LEWIS, ALFRED BAKER: Negro and White Labor United for Victory. New York.

DELANO, ISSAC O. The Singing Minister of Nigeria. London.

DOUGLASS, FREDERICK. Negroes and the National Effort, with a foreword by James W. Ford. New York.

FORD, JAMES W. The War and the Negro People. New York.

JACKSON, SAMUEL L. and ATKINSON, EDWARD: Jackson's International Almanac. 1942. A pocket Encyclopedia of the darker Races. New York.

JOHNSON, CHARLEST R. H. A History of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of America in Dayton, Ohio, 1842–1942, Dayton, Ohio.

JONES, CLAUDIA. Lift Every Voice—for Victory. New York.

KENYATTA, JOMO. My People of Kikuyu. London.

MACBETH, HUGH E. The Path of Victory. Colored America answers the challenge of Pearl S. Buck. Los Angeles.

PRESCOTT, PATRICK B., Jr. The doctrine of lateral support in Illinois. Chicago.

RANDOLPH, A. PHILIP and Others. The Rights of Man are worth defending. New York.

(*Continued on page* 61)

First Ladies of Colored America—No. 6

Central Studios

MME. SARA S. WASHINGTON is founder and president of the Apex Beauty Colleges and the Apex News and Hair Company, Inc. Starting with a small business in Atlantic City in 1920, she has gradually expanded her company until she now has eleven schools and offices throughout the country. She employs more than 215 young men and women as office workers, salesmen, managers, supervisors, operators, laboratory workers and investigators, and has 35,000 agents throughout the world, selling her 75 different beauty preparations. She also owns a drug store employing 17 persons.

Mme. Washington specialized in business administration at Columbia university. At the New York World's Fair in 1939 she was awarded a medallion as one of the outstanding business women of New York State. She is president of both the Northside Business and Professional Women's Club and the Atlantic County Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

Mme. Washington is the third member of the New Jersey Commission for the study of conditions among the urban colored population and also assistant public director of the Atlantic County Welfare Association. A large building has been bought and renovated by Mme. Washington and turned over to the city as a youth recreation center for girls

MRS. JUDITH CARTER HORTON was born in Wright City, Missouri, and is a graduate of Oberlin college. She was a school principal in Columbus, Kansas, as well as in Guthrie, Oklahoma, where she has lived since. One of the organizers of the Warner Street Congregational Church, she is also founder of the Excelsior Club, the first club of Negro women in Oklahoma.

In 1907, Mrs. Horton helped organize the Oklahoma State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs and has served as its president and a life member of the executive committee. She also worked in the National Association of Colored Women for a number of years.

The first public library for Negroes in the Southwest was founded by Mrs. Horton, in 1908. After two years of operation, it was taken over by the city, as a branch library. Mrs. Horton worked as librarian for eleven years, resigning to become Latin instructor at the Favor High School, where she taught until her retirement, by resignation, at the age of 70

JANE EDNA HUNTER was born on the Woodburn plantation, Pendleton, S. C., and attended the Silver Spring Baptist Church School and Ferguson-Williams college, Abbeville, S. C., from which she graduated in 1902. Upon graduation from McCellan Hospital and Training School for Nurses, Charleston, S. C., she took post-graduate work at the Dixie Hospital, Hampton Institute, Va. While a nurse in Cleveland, Miss Hunter took extension courses from the National Board of the YWCA and also from Western Reserve university. She entered the Baldwin Wallace Law School in 1922, graduated and passed the Ohio State Bar in 1925. Wilberforce university has given her the M.A. and Tuskegee institute the M.S. degrees. In 1911 she founded the Phillis Wheatley Association in Cleveland and has since served as its secretary.

Miss Hunter is a member of the American Association of Social Workers, the National Association of Social Work, the National Association of Colored Women, chairman of the National Phillis Wheatley Department of the NACW, vice-president of the Ohio Federation of Colored Women, member of the NAACP and of the Cleveland Metropolitan Council on Fair Employment Practice. Her autobiography, A Nickel and a Prayer, was recently published

Richards Photo

MRS. NETTIE CRAIG ASBERRY, a resident of Tacoma, Washington, since her early womanhood, is a native of Leavenworth, Kan., where she received her early schooling and was graduated from the Kansas Conservatory of Music with the B. Mus. degree. She had an important part in the institution of Negro History Week in the Northwest and through her efforts a speakers' bureau and music groups were established to fill engagements. One of the founders of the Tacoma branch of the NAACP, she served for a time as regional field secretary.

The Clover Leaf Art Club, which later became a charter chapter of the Washington State Federation of Colored Women, was founded by Mrs. Asberry in 1908 and in the following year won a gold medal at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition with one of its entries. At the same exposition Mrs. Asberry won a similar gold medal for an entry of her own. At present treasurer of the Tacoma branch of the NAACP, Mrs. Asberry is also vice-chairman of the Washington State Republican Central Committee

Chicago Schools Include Negro History

OUTSTANDING among steps in the direction of improved race relations is the fact behind the announcement made recently by Dr. William H. Johnson, Superintendent of Schools of the City of Chicago, of the inclusion of Negro achievement as a part of the regular city-wide program of social studies for the Chicago public schools. Not only is the announcement significant from a racial angle; but it is also of inestimable value from an educational point of view, since any measure which adds to the knowledge of historical facts is of benefit to all races of men.

For a long time, many agencies and organizations throughout the country have attempted to have Negro history included in school curricula in the belief that since the school is the chief agency of social improvement, it is the best place to improve inter-racial attitudes. It is believed that nowhere else in the United States, except in Chicago, has the Negro's contribution to America been authorized for city-wide study in the public schools.

Baxter

Left to right: Elinor C. McCollom, Mrs. Madeline R. Morgan, Dr. William H. Johnson, superintendent of Chicago public schools, and Mrs. Bessie King, at a testimonial dinner given in honor of Dr. Johnson in appreciation of his intergration of Negro history into the school system

Prominent among those responsible for this achievement is Mrs. Madeline R. Morgan, who through her principal, Miss Elinor C. McCollom, had the plan presented to Superintendent Johnson in March, 1941. Dr. Johnson immediately appointed Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Bessie King, both elementary school teachers, to proceed with the gathering, assembling and editing of the factual material about Negro achievement to be included in the Chicago public school curriculum. Both Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. King were relieved of all their teaching duties and devoted their entire time to this subject and work for eighteen months.

"For more than a year and a half," states Mrs. Morgan, "Mrs. King and I worked, blending the record of Negro achievements into the curriculum. After reading widely and consulting the courses of study in social science, we began to allocate the material to grades. Community life is studied in the primary grades (grades one to three). For these grades we chose to acquaint the children with Negroes in various occupations. We have stories for these grades that will show the Negro not only as private and public servants, but as educators, musicians, and scientists. In grade three, we have presented a unit on Dahomey, Africa, which typifies a high degree of West African culture.

"For grade four, Negro inventors in clothing and electricity are given. In grade 5B, Chicago's first Negro pioneer settler, Jean Baptiste Point de Saible, is presented. Grade 5A, Virginia plantation life; Grade 6B, Negroes in Discovery and Exploration; Grade 6A, Africa; Grade 7B, Negroes during the Revolutionary period; Grade 7A, the Negro during the Civil War period; Grade 8B, Negroes in Military life; Grade 8A, Contemporary Negro leaders in Chicago. In each grade, Negroes in art, music and literature are included to fit as nearly as possible into the historical period in which they lived."

The research work was carried on mainly at the George Cleveland Hall branch of the Chicago public library. Other material was obtained at the University of Chicago library, Northwestern university library, the Field Museum, Chicago Art institute, and through extensive correspondence.

The research work by Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. King was done under the supervision of a committee appointed by Dr. Johnson, with Miss McCollom as the chairman. All materials was placed under the scrutinizing "eye" of this committee, with units thereof being submitted for approval, corrections and suggestions to Dr. Carter G. Woodson, and to professors at Northwestern university, Howard university, the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago.

In recognition of this great step toward finer sympathies and better opportunities, fitting tribute was paid to Dr. Johnson at a testimonial banquet, sponsored by the Mu Chapter of the National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa at the Chicago Woman's Club. More than three hundred outstanding citizens joined in this acclaim of the school superintendent and of Miss McCollom.

The evening program was charged with gratitude to Dr. Johnson for his courageous step and far-reaching social vision. Representative leaders of the city participated in the program including Oscar C. Brown, president of the Chicago branch of the NAACP.

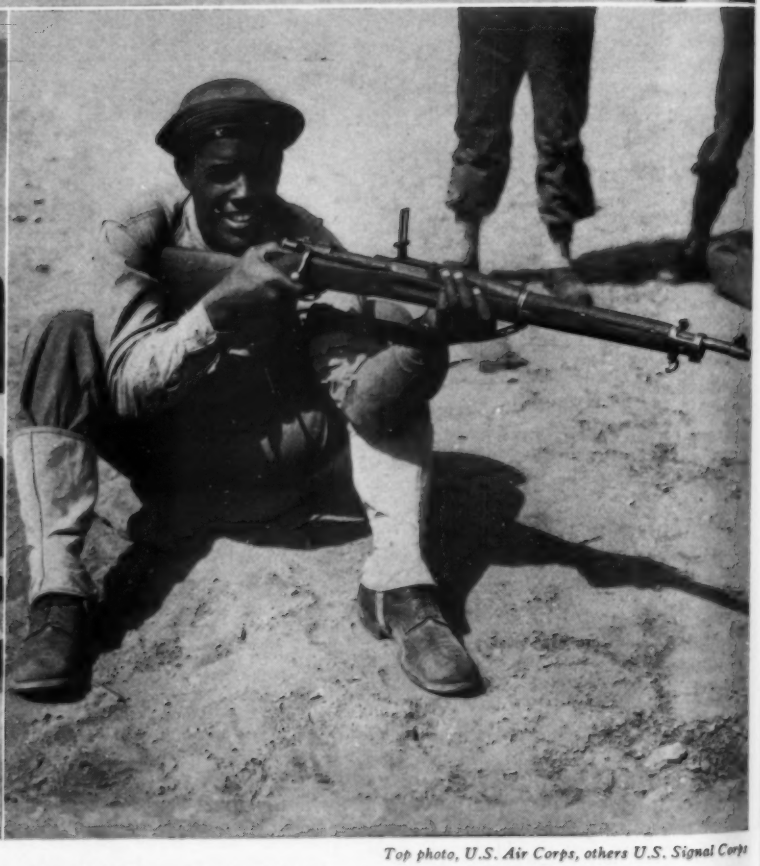
At the close of Dr. Johnson's thought-provoking address, Mu Chapter of the National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, presented to him an album of recordings of Marian Anderson. Miss McCollom was presented with an anthology, The Negro Caravan.

In summing up the matter of this achievement, Mrs. Morgan said:

"Nowhere in the United States has such a project been authorized for city-wide study. Such a study will not only serve as a source of information to Negro youth, but to youth in general. It will not only elevate the minds of some men but all men. It is the Negro's first intellectual freedom.

"I am hopeful that the adoption of this educational method by Dr. Johnson will bring about a change in the quality of attitude in our American family and gradually modify

(Continued on page 60)



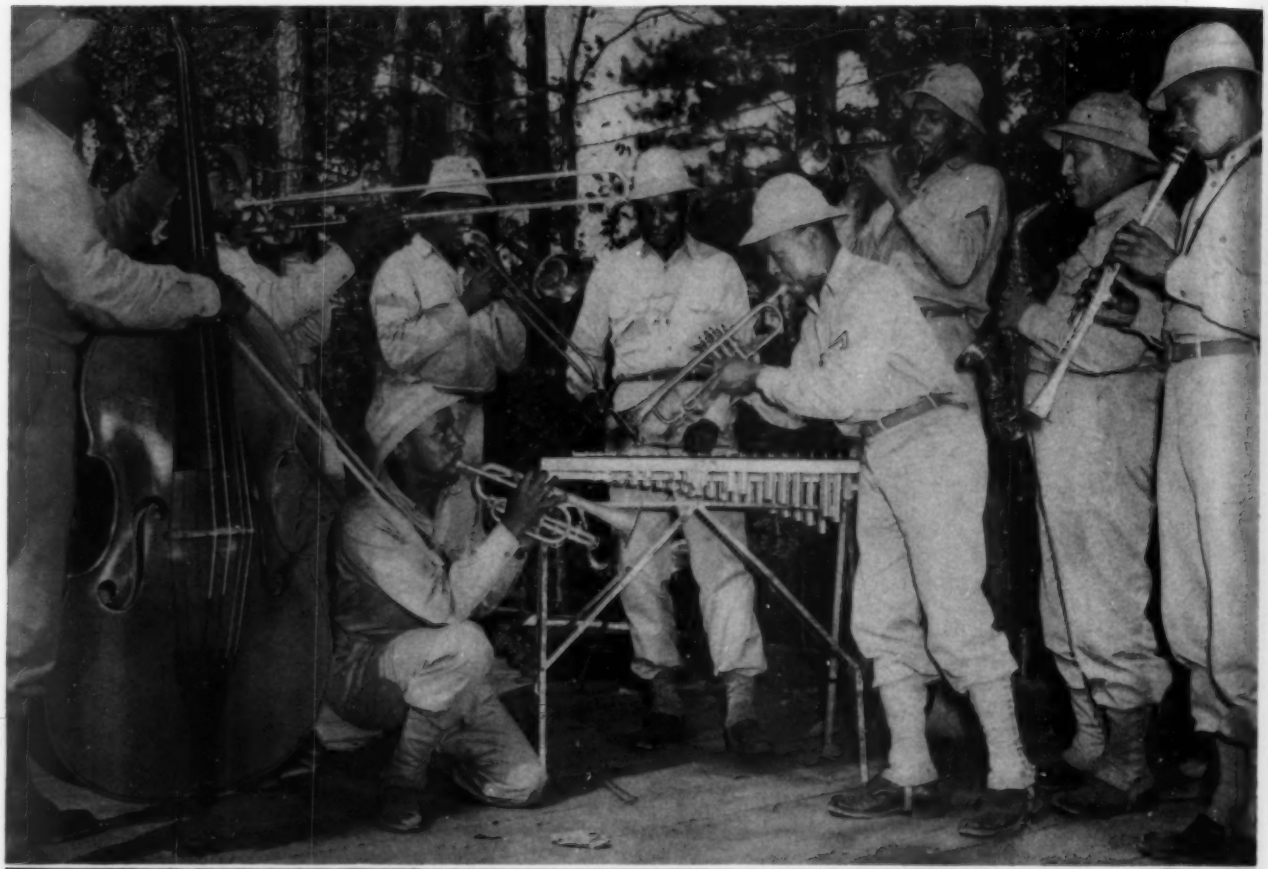
Top photo, U.S. Air Corps, others U.S. Signal Corps

NEW PICTURES OF OUR BOYS IN THE ARMY

Upper photo: A few of the successful candidates to receive commissions and wings at the Tuskegee Army Flying School. They are, left to right, Nathaniel M. Hill, Washington, D. C.; Marshal S. Cabiness, Gastonia, N. C.; Herman A. Lawson, Fresno, Cal.; William T. Mattison, Conway, Ark.; Elwood T. Driver, Trenton, N. J.; Price DeAllyon Rice, Montclair, N. J.; Andrew D. Turner, Washington, D. C. Lower left: Jack Dempsey instructing a boxer at Fort Douglas, Utah. Lower right: "Fritz" Pollard, Jr., on the rifle range at Fort Wood, Missouri

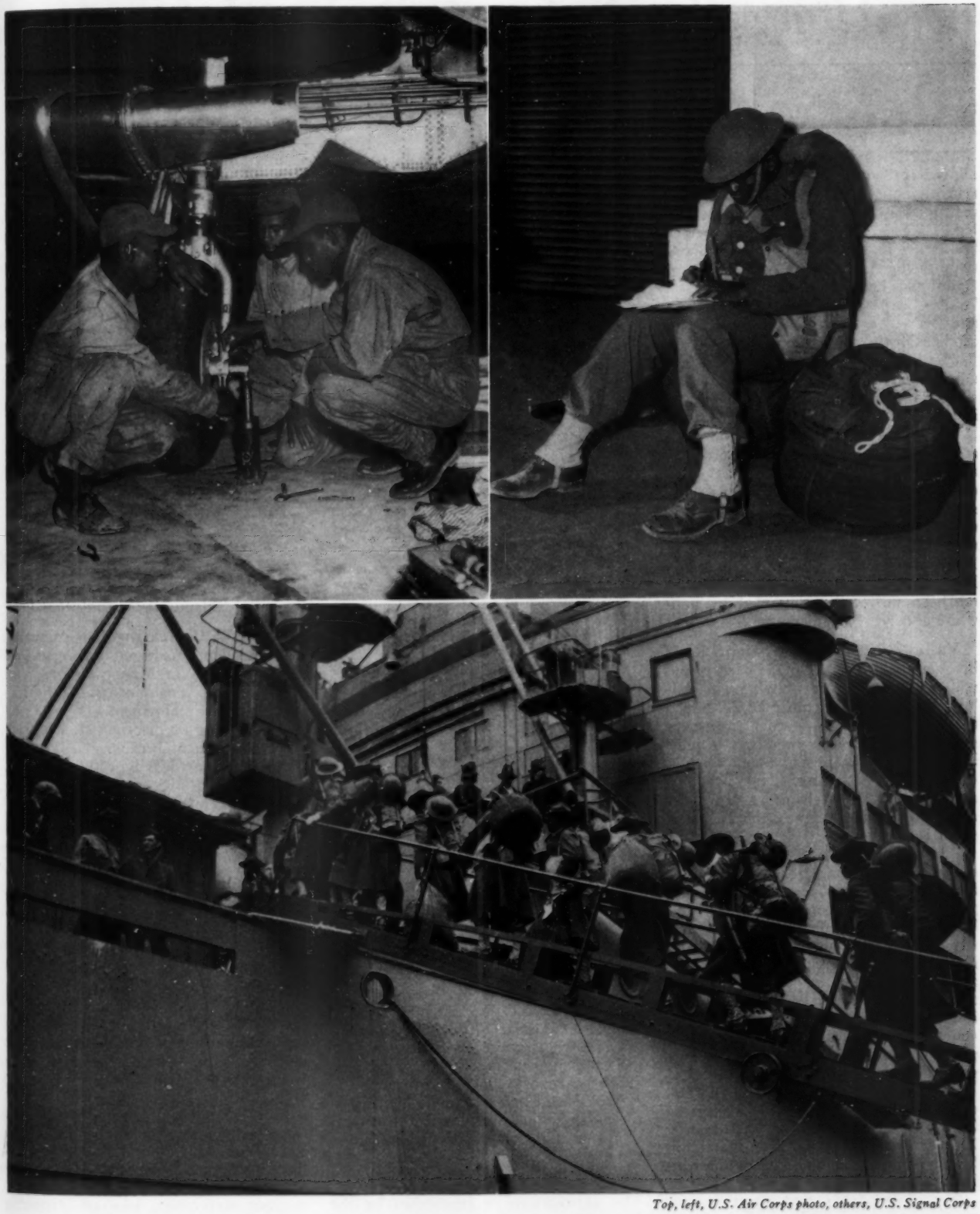
U.S. Signal Corps Photos

Upper photo: Six graduating 2nd lieutenants in the Armored Force at Fort Knox, Ky. Left to right, Lts. Osborn Jones, Craig B. Roberts, Raphael Hendicks, who ranked ninth in the class of 460 graduates, Frederick H. Black, Charles A. Gates, William S. McZeal. Lower left: An M.P. on motorcycle ready to answer all calls around his area. Lower right: Master Sgt. Oliver Mason of Hickory, Ky., about to embark



U.S. Signal Corps Photos

Top, these men now playing in the orchestra at Fort Bragg, N. C., were, before their induction into the Army, members of some of the best-known orchestras in the country, including the Duke Ellington, Tiny Bradshaw and Blanch Calloway bands. Lower left: Under the direction of Sgt. Samuel G. Smith, Pvt. Wilson Wren cleans a stall at Headquarters Troop stable in Camp Funston, Kansas. Lower right: a gun crew in action in a scout car



Top, left, U.S. Air Corps photo, others, U.S. Signal Corps

Top, left: Graduates of air mechanics course at Tuskegee Army Flying school check the landing gear of an advance trainer plane. Upper right: Pvt. Joe Fleming, New York City, uses time before embarkation to catch up on his book work. Lower photo: Troops embarking from an undisclosed port for overseas duty

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Army, Navy Policy Questioned: Since in the past the Navy has refused to allow Negro students to participate in the recently announced program for training men for the Army and Navy in the colleges, the NAACP has asked whether the Army and Navy intends to impose upon northern and border state colleges traditional limitations because of race. In a wire to Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox, December 24, the association said:

"Grave questions of policy affecting educational systems of colleges, universities, professional and technical schools in northern and border states are raised by plan of Army and Navy to train teenage draftees in medicine, engineering and related sciences as well as older members of armed services in these schools. We ask War and Navy Departments to formulate and make public what they propose to do with respect to Negroes. Will Navy continue to exclude Negro students from V-1 program in northern universities attended by both white and Negro students?"

Vallejo Riots Investigated: Riots involving approximately 275 Negro and white sailors and a few civilians in Vallejo, California, December 26-27, added further proof that sterner measures should be enforced by the Navy in punishing men who insist upon foisting southern racial patterns on northern communities. In a telegram sent to Secretary of the Navy Knox the NAACP stated:

"Attack by southern whites on Negro sailors and civilians to prevent latter from continuing as in the past to use places of public accommodation in Vallejo, California, emphasizes again necessity for stronger policy by Navy Department in summarily punishing those who attempt to enforce southern racial patterns on northern communities. It is ironic and disheartening to read press statements that the disturbance was quelled when Marines turned machine guns on the Negroes."

The first fight, on Saturday night, December 26, which seemed to have arisen from a false report that a white marine had been stabbed by a Negro sailor, followed mounting complaints of discrimination against Negroes.

Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, who was a speaker in Vallejo on November 9, said that the outbreak was "in the cards". In discussing the situation he said, "Negro sailors who had been transferred there from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station were already bitterly complaining about the treatment they were receiving from citizens and white sailors. There had been several minor clashes before I arrived and the colored sailors with whom I talked were in no mood to stand much more of the insults they were receiving on every hand. White sailors were openly taunting them on the streets or beating them up if the Negroes were not in a large group."

MRS. HAZEL MERRILL,
1942 secretary of the Tucson, Arizona, branch

Branch Fights Jim Crow Union: The Portland branch announced December 12, that it intended to "stand pat" against the proposal of Tom Ray, labor head, for a jim crow auxiliary to the Boilermakers Union of the AF of L, local No. 72, at the Henry J. Kaiser shipyards. Declaring that Negro workers as a whole are against the establishment of any such auxiliary, regardless of press reports to the contrary, the NAACP said that it intends fighting to the finish against discrimination in local unions where workers in war industries are affected.

Government Censors Negro News: The existence of a censorship by the U. S. Government of news going out of this country concerning Negro and Negro-white relations in the United States is evidenced by the fact that newspapers and magazines printed in this country and containing such items are received in other countries with these items deleted.

Byron Price, director of U.S. censorship, in replying to a letter sent him by the NAACP asking the policy of the Government on such news, said, January 21, that no rule concerning the censorship of Negro news is in effect and that news about Negroes is sent from the United States constantly but that censorship authorities have "sometimes suppressed racial and religious conflict simply because of a desire to withhold this material from the enemy".

The association reported that no part of the address made by Wendell Willkie at the annual conference of the NAACP last July in Los Angeles had been permitted to go out of the United States, and that *The Nation* discovered that one of its subscribers in Mexico received an issue of the magazine from which an editorial dealing with the Rome, Georgia, attack on Roland Hayes had been cut.

Ask FEPC Hearing Go Forward: The President was urged to reverse Paul V. McNutt's War Manpower order for the "indefinite" postponement of the January 25 Fair Employment Practice Committee hearing on discrimination in railroad employment because the "decision which is now made will profoundly affect the course of things to come", according to Walter White, in a letter to the President, January 15.

"We have been informed," said White, "of the lobbying being done among members of Congress by representatives of the railway brotherhoods and some of the representatives of the railroads who bitterly oppose any action which would attempt to correct the vicious discrimination against Negroes on certain of the public carriers of the United States. But we respectfully submit that any surrender to such forces, or any manifestation of weakness in the face of the barrage from them would be disastrous not only to the Negro but to the principles of democracy itself. Temporizing can only encourage those persons who wish to perpetuate the status quo with all its inequalities and discriminations.

"We know, also, that certain members of your secretariat, who are distinctly unsympathetic to Negroes who ask unequivocally for full citizenship status as well as duties, may have given you less than a complete picture of the situation."

Sam Williams Photo

Members of the 11B class of Beach high school, Savannah, Georgia, who are part of the 503 young people who became members of the youth council of the NAACP. Receiving the check is Ella J. Baker, assistant field secretary, who supervised the Savannah membership campaign

As an important contributing factor to decisions concerning Negroes, White pointed out that on matters relating to the Negro the President has upon occasion conferred exclusively with white Americans. He urged that the President resume his former practice of discussing with qualified Negroes issues which are of paramount importance to the nation's welfare. "In saying this," White added, we do not in any way suggest any individual or representative of any organization.

"May we again strongly urge," he concluded, "that you restore the Fair Employment Practice Committee to its full independent status held prior to its transfer to the War Manpower Commission."

Red Cross Jim Crow Denied: In answer to protests from the NAACP concerning information that the American Red Cross has introduced and extended segregation in England in setting up clubs for service men, the Red Cross, in a letter to the association January 6, stated:

"All American Red Cross Service facilities in England are for the use of all servicemen both white and colored. But, the Army itself has units composed entirely of colored soldiers. For the particular convenience of such units, the Red Cross is establishing, with the approval of the commanding officers, recreational clubs for their use, but the privileges of these clubs are extended also to white soldiers.

"As to the blood plasma project," the letter concluded, "I believe that you are familiar with the reasons for the policy which has been established. Frankly, there appears to be no prospect of changing it."

White Quits Council for Democracy: Because of the refusal by the Council for Democracy to accept responsibility for the publication of an article by Warren Brown, one of its paid employees, slandering the entire Negro press, Walter White, executive secretary, resigned as a director of the Council. The Brown article appeared simultaneously on newsstands in the December 19, *Saturday Review of Literature* and the January *Reader's Digest*.

Ernest Angell, president of the Council for Democracy, in answer to White's query as to whether the position of the Council was "indicated" by the Brown article said, January 6:

"The Council is not called upon either to endorse and adopt every statement made in its general conclusion, or to repudiate the particular statements and general conclusions. The article is not in the formal sense an official Council publication. It was written by a regular member of our staff. We knew it was being written, we saw the piece before it was turned in for publication. We did not see then nor do we see now any reason to disavow it or to modify it."

Mercy Asked for Soldier: Commutation of the death sentence of Sammie Mickles, U.S. Army private serving in Great Britain and convicted of the murder of Jan Ciapciak, Polish seaman, was asked of President Roosevelt January 15 by the NAACP.

Branch News

Alabama: The Etowak county branch re-elected Rev. C. B. Foxx, president and Henry J. Cook, secretary of the branch.

California: Reports from some of the branches on election of officers are as follows: San Francisco, Berlinda Davison, president and Mrs. Matalize Hutchinson, secretary; the Sacramento branch, Frank C. Canson, president, Mrs. Pearl B. Credic, secretary. The Santa Clara branch re-elected Rev. W. J. J. Byers and Fred W. Smith to the presidency and secretaryship. D. G. Corbin is president of the Vallejo branch and George W. Carter, secretary.

Connecticut: At the January 1 meeting of the Bridgeport-Stratford branch, held in

conjunction with the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance, John Beecher, great grandnephew of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was the guest speaker. New branch officers were installed at the meeting, with John W. Lancaster, president; Irving Mitchell, vice-president; Gladys Harper, secretary; Mrs. Neyso Lyons, assistant secretary; and Albert Cannady, treasurer.

Plans for the 1943 membership campaign were made by the Hartford branch at the January 6 meeting. Madison S. Jones, Jr., youth director, supervised the membership drive of the branch.

A branch has been organized in Waterbury with the following members as officers of the branch: Dr. James M. Lee, president; Lacey Maness, vice president; Hilda M. Robinson, secretary; Lucille Williams, assistant secretary and Doretha Spencer, treasurer.

District of Columbia: Newly elected officers for the year in the Washington branch include Rev. Arthur D. Gray, president and Frank D. Reeves, secretary.

Georgia: The Savannah branch ended its membership drive, December 11, with more than 1,350 members, 503 of whom are youth between the ages of 16-20. The Savannah youth council is now the largest NAACP unit of its kind in the country. Not only did the youth join the association individually, but 13 high school classes, Boy Scout troops and youth clubs took out *Crisis* memberships for their groups.

The membership drive was directed by Ella J. Baker, assistant field secretary, who spent an entire month supervising the campaign. Assisting in the drive was a membership committee headed by Dr. J. W. Jamerson, Jr., who had already zoned the city and laid the groundwork for the campaign. Part of the plan for the drive included the formation of a Century club, an honorary organization, membership in which depends upon the recruiting of at least 100 members for the branch during the drive.

The first Century club in Savannah includes Joseph Green, who reported 285 members, Mrs. Stella Jones Reeves, 175; Dr. Ralph Mark Gilbert, 113; Boston Williams, 101 and Mrs. Eugenia Diaz, 100.

Georgia: The Atlanta branch will hold its membership drive from January 30-February 20 at which time Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, field secretary, will be on hand to supervise the campaign.

Illinois: Under the campaign leadership of Samuel S. Dillard, the Chicago Heights branch closed its fall membership drive

Tillotson College Goes All Out for N.A.A.C.P.

Tillotson College located in the Capital City of Texas has gone all out for N.A.A.C.P. and "Double V". Since its president, Dr. Mary Branch, is also president of the local N.A.A.C.P. branch, there existed a desire for such a student organization. Special assemblies were held and President Branch, Harry Burns and Mr. H. L. Heath of Samuel Huston College gave important points relative to the history of the N.A.A.C.P. and its advantages for the Negro. To create further interest Miss Marie Jackson, a senior who hails from Dallas, and a very active member of the local Youth Council, stated the many ways students could do their share toward the advancement of the Negro. During these various programs patriotic poems were read. After these programs 150 new students clamored for membership.

Quite a snappy idea was used to create interest in each class. In doing so, the young lady representing the class that secured the largest amount of members, on a percentage basis was crowned Miss N.A.A.C.P. at the "Double V" ball held at the close of the membership drive. Miss Gil Esther Anderson, quite a charming freshman, represented her class, while Miss Lettie June Harden, pushed hard to score for the sophomores. Grace Mayes fought an untiring battle to place the juniors on top, while Miss Shelly Roach came out winner for the seniors. Miss Roach was crowned "Miss N.A.A.C.P." at an elaborate "Double V" ball, where a patriotic color scheme was carried out.

Continuing another week of undivided interest for members, was the election of officers by ballot voting. Balloting for officers gave Harry Burns the presidency; Will Ella Dean, vice presidency; Willie Mae Woods became secretary; and Herman Graham treasurer. All are seniors with the exception of Willie Mae Woods, an advanced junior.

Mrs. Chrystine S. Shackles, associate professor of history, sponsored the organization.

with a total of 100 members. Mrs. Estelle Ballenger, branch president, was among those who brought in the largest number of memberships, others included Mrs. Nettie Ricks, Mrs. Nannie Webb, Mrs. Katie Thompson, Mrs. Edna Cooley, Percy Simerall, Alex Oldham and Alfred McAllister.

The Tri-City branch held a memorial program, January 15, for Dr. George Washington Carver. All speakers on the program were former students of Tuskegee institute.

Kansas: The newly-organized Leavenworth branch has as its goal in the membership drive, 500 members. The branch, under the leadership of Rev. William H. Williamson, president, is protesting the exclusion of Negro students from the extra-curricular activities of the local high school. Through the efforts of Rev. Williamson, a new branch has also been organized in Lawrence, with Mrs. W. S. Sims as president.

Michigan: Walter White, guest speaker at an open meeting of the Detroit branch, January 10, discussed the fundamental issues of the war before an audience of more than 500.

Missouri: A report of the past month's work of the St. Louis branch was made by Sidney R. Redmond, president, at the January 11 meeting. The branch plans to lend its full support to the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers in its suits to equalize salaries of teachers throughout the state. March 2 was set as the opening date of the membership drive, at which time Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, field secretary, will be present.

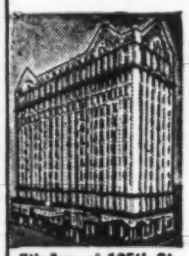
New Jersey: Recently elected officers of the Atlantic City branch include Albert Johnson, president; Mrs. Clarice Walker, vice-president; Chester Russell, treasurer; Mrs. Bernice O. Barnett, financial secretary; Charlotte Ross, recording secretary and James E. King, corresponding secretary.

The Freehold branch, at the end of its first year, reports that through its efforts two factories within the community have begun to employ Negroes. The branch has worked to improve the living conditions of the farmers surrounding the Freehold area and has been successful in establishing a Federal farm labor camp.

New York: A program in observation of the 80th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation was held by the New Rochelle branch, January 1. Bishop Thomas Gibson of Gospel Tabernacle, Church of Christ, spoke of the progress made by the American Negro in less than a century of freedom.

The executive committee of the Roch-

The TESTIMONY of THOUSANDS:



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LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorneys outside their home towns. THE CRISIS maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizenship rights.

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Scipio A. Jones
201 Century Bldg., Little Rock
Telephone: 4-0907

Waters McIntosh
1900 Howard St., Little Rock

CALIFORNIA

H. L. Richardson
1557 7th Street, Oakland
Telephone: 5998

CONNECTICUT

Earley Emmett Cable
70 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven
Telephone: 5-0302

DELAWARE

Louis L. Redding
1002 French St., Wilmington
Telephone: 3-1924

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Thos. P. Bomar
1944 9th St., N. W., Washington
Telephone: DE 4314-DE 2353

George Arthur Parker
1922 13th St., N. W., Washington
Telephone: North 8843

KANSAS

John Q. Sayers
P. O. Box 186, Hill City
Telephone: 1

MARYLAND

William T. Buckner
2429 McCulloh St., Baltimore
Telephone: Lafayette 0137

MICHIGAN

Floyd H. Skinner
Michigan at Monroe Avenue, Grand Rapids
Telephone: 8-9042

MISSISSIPPI

S. D. Redmond
115½ N. Farish St., Jackson
Telephone: 4-7484

MISSOURI

Harrison W. Hollie
11 N. Jefferson, St. Louis
Telephone: Newstead 504

NEW JERSEY

J. Mercer Burrell
23 Howard Street, Newark
Telephone: Ma 3-4709

NORTH CAROLINA

F. W. Williams
Suite 3, Lincoln Bldg., Winston-Salem
Telephones: 7955 and 2-3275

OHIO

Harry E. Davis
202-6 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland
Telephone: MA-1320

Chester K. Gillespie
416 Hickox Bldg., Cleveland
Telephone: Cherry 1835

OKLAHOMA

Cecil E. Robertson
114 1-2 Court Street, Muskogee
Telephone: 836

PENNSYLVANIA

Raymond Pace Alexander
40 S. Nineteenth St., Philadelphia
Telephone: Rittenhouse 9960

Sadie T. Mossell Alexander
40 S. Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia
Telephone: Rittenhouse 9960

VIRGINIA

Martin A. Martin
Southern Aid Building, Danville
Telephone: 2475

ester branch held a victory meeting, December 7, in celebration of a 60 per cent gain in membership, which now totals 550. Mrs. Alice Paige is the newly elected president.

North Carolina: With a present membership of 200, the Halifax-Northampton county branch has set as its goal for 1943, 500 members. Dr. J. A. Tinsley is president and Rev. A. C. Matthews, secretary.

Pennsylvania: The Blair county branch held its monthly meeting, January 8, at which time plans for the activities of the branch during the new year were discussed.

New officers installed at the December 23 meeting of the Chester branch include George Raymond, president; R. W. Williams, vice-president; Wilifred Palm, recording secretary and Mrs. Meliasa Moseley, assistant corresponding secretary. Ella Baker, assistant field secretary, opened the membership drive of the branch on January 19-20.

The Lehigh Valley branch took part in an interracial meeting, December 14, with John Grantnam, president, one of the principal speakers. Other officers of the branch are, Sampson Taylor, vice-president; Mrs. Eunice Jones, secretary; Mrs. Blanche Sherman, financial secretary and Mrs. Clarence Johnson, treasurer.

Officers of the Philadelphia branch for 1943 include Theodore Spaulding, president; Gretchen James and Mary Louise Allen, vice-presidents, and William C. Wingate, treasurer.

The Pottstown branch held a mass meeting, January 16, at which time the official presentation of the chapter's charter was made. The total membership of the branch is now 165.

Tennessee: The membership campaign of the Chattanooga branch is being directed by Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, who worked with the branch January 12-29.

Chicago Schools

(*Continued from page* 51)

the recalcitrant features of racial behavior.

"One of the fundamental causes of racial misunderstanding is that of attitude. The Negro is at the bottom of the economic and social ladder because of attitudes toward him. In many instances attitudes have caused the Negro neither to be accepted on the basis of merit nor to be given an opportunity to develop abilities.

"Since the school is the chief agency of social improvement, it is called upon to help bring about a better social understanding. The school is the best place to improve interracial attitudes. Such an educational program will develop an appreciation for the contributions of the Negro. Beginning early in childhood and through continued effective educational ways, year after year, wholesome attitudes can be directed to grow to a high degree of maturity.

"Dr. Johnson's authorization of such a project has blazed the trail and will not only enrich the lives of thirteen million American Negroes, but the entire American citizenry. Dr. Johnson is making it possible for boys and girls to carve the way for better understanding and social harmony."

Magazine Digest announces that several articles on the Negro will appear during 1943, the first being "One Strike on Jim Crow" in the January number. This is a popular digest magazine with progressive policies.

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—Employment: 9,399 Negroes

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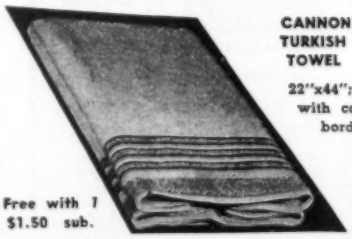

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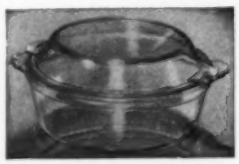

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Book Review

***THE CORRECT THING by Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown*, Christopher Pub. Co., Boston. $1.50**

Success today, business or social, depends upon one's pleasing relationships with others. The little courtesy, the gentle voice, the correct grooming, the proper attitude toward authority; good manners in public places—the acquisition of these social graces will teach us and thus secure for ourselves that recognition of ability necessary for accomplishment today.

In our day, good manners are almost outmoded, but in this book, we will find an opportunity to renew the art of fine manners as a means by which we can climb the ladder of success, whether it be companionship or commercial achievement.

Dr. Brown has put into this invaluable book the teachings, observations and cultural achievements of more than forty years in an institution which has enjoyed unimpeachable authority in this field. For years, she has been considered one of the foremost exponents of cultural education. The author is in constant demand for addresses on cultural and inspirational subjects, and she has the confidence of people all over the country. They believe in her ideals and sincerity; her own work and life is a challenge to all who strive to win success, for by her own untiring efforts she has reached the top.

Let us take time, therefore, to be gracious, to be thoughtful, to be kind, using the social graces as one means of turning the wheels of progress with greater velocity on the upward road to lasting success.

This book is a ready reference for the professional man, the school administrator, the busy teacher, the office girl, the society matron; in fact, every discriminating person who wants to get ahead. It is concise in form, simple in language, and full in content.

GEO. K. WILLIAMS

Books of 1942

(*Continued from page* 46)

RUFFIN, GEORGE L. Crispus Attucks. Philadelphia.

TURPEAU, DAVID DEWITT. Up from the Cane-brakes. An autobiography. Cincinnati.

WESLEY, CHARLES H. Manifests of slave shipments along the waterways, 1808–1864. Washington.

WHITE, WALTER and Others. in The Role of the Races in our future. Edited by Harry W. Laidler. New York.

ZILTON, A. W. The Negative Forces or the Positive Forces. New Orleans.

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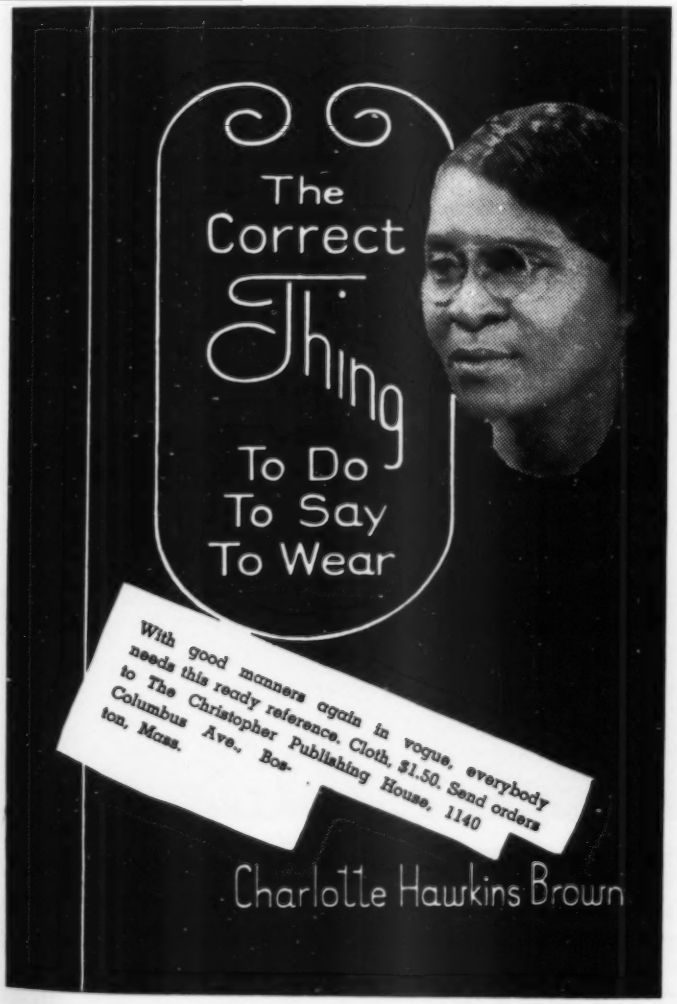
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"The last issue is . . . one of the most brilliant, incisive and forthright publications ever to come out of the South. . . . Your editorial makes clear and unanswerable the moral as well as the social and political issue that has been troubling the 'liberals' even more than the traditionalists of the Old South." C.S.J.

SOUTH TODAY is published quarterly at Clayton, Georgia. $1.00 a year. Single numbers: 50 cents each.

OWI Booklet on Negroes

The Office of War Information has begun distribution of 2,000,000 copies of a booklet issued to record the achievements of Negro Americans. The 72-page leaflet, "Negroes and the War," is done in rotogravure and combines text with 141 photographs. The six-page preface is written by Chandler Owen, Chicago publicist.

Lincoln University Journalism

The newly-created school of journalism at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Missouri, has taken over the management of *The Clarion*, weekly school newspaper. The paper is staffed with journalism students, professors acting in advisory positions only. It is an eight page journal selling for five cents a copy.

NAACP Birthday Ball

The annual dance given by the national office of the NAACP is to be held February 26, in New York City. Music for the ball is to be contributed by Count Basie in appreciation of the NAACP's fight to improve travel for Negro bands in the south. Similar celebrations are being planned by branches of the association throughout the country.

NAACP Vice President Dies

Mrs. Caroline O'Day died January 5, at Rye, New York, one day after her re-election to the vice presidency of the board of directors of the NAACP. Mrs. O'Day, who was long active in many movements for the advancement of American democracy figured prominently in the arrangements for the Lincoln Memorial concert at which Marian Anderson sang, Easter Sunday, 1939.

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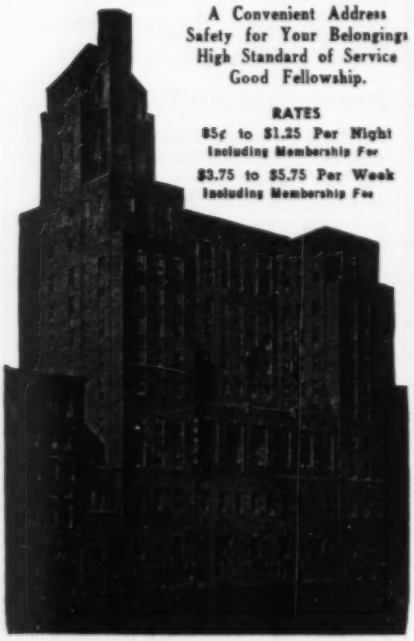

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